

NOTES ON WILD
LIFE IN HONGKONG
AND SOUTH CHINA
By the Rev. O. A.
RUNDY, M.A.
To be had at the
"China Mail" Office.
Part I and Part 2
Price \$1.00

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

AGENTS
Ordered for the "China Mail"
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the following ports—
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No. 16,185.

號三十月三年五十五百九千壹英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1915.

卯乙亥歲年四國民華中

PRICE, \$8.00 Per Month

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants
ESTABLISHED 74 YEARS
Agents for

MESSRS.
W. & A. CILBEY'S
WINE & SPIRITS.
MESSRS.
JOHN DEWAR & SON'S
SCOTCH WHISKY.

MESSRS.
JOHN JEFFREY & CO'S.
PILSENER BEER.

LIFE IN BRUSSELS.

Efforts To Germanize.

WILL-HARVED TROOP.

Paris, 22nd.—A subject of a neutral State who has just arrived from Brussels gives some interesting details of the changes which have come over life there since the first German armistice, dashed with their success, filled the city with their somewhat noisy rejoicing. Now there only remain in Brussels some 3,000 or 4,000 men, most of whom have been sent back from the West to rest. The new troops which have passed through Brussels from Germany are in no way comparable with those who did the parade step in August last. They are very badly equipped, many of them, indeed, being clothed in civilian dress with the exception of their caps. The German officers seem to have lost their arrogance, and avoid contact with the population as much as possible. In some districts Germans are reluctant to be seen.

Life has become almost normal, and on Sundays there are the usual crowds on the boulevards and in the cafes. The theatres are closed, but one or two cinematograph halls have opened their doors. They are poorly patronized, as the films being shown, the subjects of which are not always to the taste of the population. The Grand Theatre was open for a while but as the public was almost exclusively composed of German officers or soldiers, most of whom did not pay for their seats, the enterprise did not last long.

The few troops that remain behave well and pay regularly for everything they buy. There have been some amusing attempts to Germanize the town. German postage stamps are on sale, the names of the stations and public buildings have been changed and some classes of officials have been forced to sign contracts with the Government which make of them German subjects for the next six months. Most of the shops are open, but money is scarce. German commercial travellers are impatiently busy offering German goods to the Belgian traders whose country they have raided.

Large has been turned again into a first-class fortress. There too, more or less normal conditions of life prevail, but with great trouble with the Belgian workmen and the disappearance of several German foremen, the Germans have had to abandon the idea of exploiting the Cooke ill works for the manufacture of war stores. At Namur, where there are more troops than elsewhere in Belgium, the forts have also been strengthened.

SINFUL COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

In the course of a trip round the world Colonel Evans, the Queensland Commissioner for railways, was much impressed by the extent to which advertising is carried in the United States. Speaking to a Chicago reporter, he said:—"Your advertising instinct, if I may use the word, goes very far in fact. I notice one advertisement in the Bible. At the hotel this morning I found a copy of the Bible containing advice to commercial travellers. One injunction was, 'If thou come and buy and sell with a stranger, thou shalt not oppress him.' Another, 'If thou be poor, trade with him.' If you prosper, read chapters 10 and 12, 2 Corinthians. 'If thou be of sin, read the eighteenth chapter of St. Luke, verses 35 and 41.' That, gentlemen, is advertising. I am going to buy, borrow, or steal that Bible from the hotel. I am going to send it to the commercial travellers in Australia, with particular regard to the sinful portion of the admonition."

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted purifying and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.25

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE
Bolinder and Kelvin Motors
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS.

HONGKONG TURKISH BATH & TOILET CO. LD.

NOW OPEN
LADIES DAYS MONDAYS AND TUESDAYS

CHARGES—
Turkish Bath - - - - - 13
Electric Bath - - - - - 8
Complete Body Massage - - - 2
Simple Bath - - - - - 75 cts.

FOR MEDICAL BATH DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTION WANTED.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR VOLUNTEER.

13 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong. J. O. SOPIESS, Manager.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March at Noon for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Agents.
Hongkong, March 4, 1915. 202

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March at 12.15 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Agents.
Hongkong, March 4, 1915. 203

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE FORTY-SIXTH MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 2, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 25th March, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 25th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary.

Hongkong, March 4, 1915. 204

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2 Queen's Buildings, Cornhill Road, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, 31st March, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th to 31st March, 1915, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. A. CALDWELL,
Secretary.

Hongkong, March 17, 1915. 244

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE 31st ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, 8, Cornhill Road, Victoria, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1914, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 29th March to WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1915, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.

Hongkong, March 16, 1915. 241

CHEN KWONG & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL IMPORT & EXPORT.

CANTON

LARGE WHOLESALE & RETAIL STORE.

FURNITURE, Draperies, Groceries, Boots and Shoes.

Makers of Jewellery, Lacquerware, Crockery Ware.

Iron-mongery, Wine and Spirits.

Foreign Clothes for gentlemen made to order by our own tailors.

Large assortment of Chinese Silks and Foreign Goods of every description.

All goods sold at reasonable Prices.

The Cheapest and Best place in Canton & Hongkong to buy Chinese and Foreign Goods.

SUP FAT POO STREET, CANTON and No. 237, 239, Des Voeux Road and No. 120, Cornhill Road Central, Hongkong.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAY.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.15 p.m. to 4.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
4.15 p.m. to 5.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

5.15 p.m. to 6.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.15 p.m. to 8.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.15 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAY.

7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS of arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, September 4, 1912.

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1850.

IRON STEEL, METAL and HARD WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongery, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 and 37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 516.

Hongkong, September 4, 1912.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

DON'T Forget after the Show, Supper, and Light Refreshment.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Open Till Midnight.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS. WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 137' x 85' x 34' 0"
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—
JOHN L. THORNTON & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 B.H.P. As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc. Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address:—TAIKOODOCK. Telephone No. 212.

LIPTONS

No. 1 Tea 95 cts. per lb. Fookshing Buds 80 cts. per lb. Our own Special Blend of India & China Teas 85 cts. per lb.

Roasted & Ground daily the best Java Coffee 75 cts. per lb.

For absolutely the best Cup of Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, also Scones, Cakes &c. procurable in Hongkong—to be obtained only at:

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

LADIES CLOAK ROOM.

BAGUIO HOTEL

Baguio, P.I.

5,000 Feet Above Sea Level—Mean Temperature, 65° The Coming Health Resort of the Far East Eight Hours From Manila, Fall or Auto Bracing Climate in the Pine Country of Northern Luzon The "BAGUIO" is unequaled for location, cuisine, homelike atmosphere and modern up-to-date features.

-P-6 Up, Daily. -P-35.00 Up, Weekly
Special Rates For Prolonged Stays

BENQUET COMMERCIAL CO., Proprietors.—Cable Address:—"BECOME".

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART,

MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL

ADMITABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL.

Telephone in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' Room, Roof Garden.

Tea, — From 55 per day Max.

Telephone Add: "Peak Hotel".

E. O. PEUSTER,
Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

A FIRST CLASS AND U.P.-TO-DATE HOTEL. Close central location within the vicinity of all the principal theatres.

Noted for the Best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision. A First Class string Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping particulate only.

For further particulars apply—
Telephone Address:—"COMFORT".

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
Portland Cement

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

Shewan, Tomes & Co.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

CRUICKSHANK'S COUGH BALSAM.

A VALUABLE REMEDY FOR COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA AND ALL DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS.

PRICE \$1.00 Per Bottle

MARTIN'S MIXTURE.

A SPECIFIC FOR INFLUENZA, HAY FEVER, COLD IN THE HEAD

PRICE \$1.00 Per Bottle

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.	CABLE LAD 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.	4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.
---------------------------------------	--	---

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1914. 201

"MUMEYA"

"While-you-wait," Photographs.

JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH IN AN HOUR.

PRICE 2.00 per 3 pcs. for Post Card.

No. 8, Queen's Road Central.

TELE. No. 254.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

Town Office: 43, CORNHILL ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 469.
Shipyard, Sham Shui Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. K 9.
Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

Bournville

The "COCOA de Luxe"

HIGHEST GRADE

BRITISH MADE

"BOURNVILLE COCOA" represents the highest grade of nutritive cocoa at present on the market; it fully maintains its high reputation in food value and delicacy of flavour, and is second to none in any respect whatsoever." *Melbourn Magazine, March, 1912*

THE MARK OF PURITY.

CADBURY'S

CHOCOLATES

In Tins and Fancy Boxes

Speciality Packed for Export

FROM "THE FACTORY IN A GARDEN," BOURNVILLE, ENG.

Hongkong, Dec. 11, 1907.

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

DIAMOND BRACELETS, RINGS, BROOCHES,
SILVER CUPS, TEA SETS, CIGARETTE CASES.

etc., etc.,

AGENTS FOR
BENSON'S ENGLISH MADE WATCHES.

HOTEL MANSIONS: OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

WING KEE & CO.,

Nos. 47 and 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, COAL
MERCHANTS, &c., &c., OF FIFTY YEARS STANDING
SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL

FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager.

Hongkong, March 10, 1915

Tel. 144.

THE KAILAN MINING
ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL

Now well-known throughout the East for

STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS LUNKERS AND
HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

KAIPING COKE

Competes with the best quality English Coke for

FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

HIGHEST FIREBRICKS
FIRECLAY,
STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.

OFFICES: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

TEL. ADDRESS: MAISHAN, HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE: No. 860.

DODWELL & CO, LTD, Agents.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD

Undertakes

ALL SORTS OF ARTISTIC JOB-PRINTING

such as:

INVITATION CARDS, MENUS, DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT
PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, PROSPER-
TUSES, WINE LISTS, ETC ETC ETC

Obtain quotations from

THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

5 Wyndham Street.

European Supervision

Moderate Price

A Natural
RemedyTime was when disease was thought to be due
to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism
and magic were invoked to cast it out.Science has taught us wisdom. The evil
spirits exist still. We call them "Disease
Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once
lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with
its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches
and pains, is the result.ENO'S
FRUIT SALTis the approved remedy for driving out disease
germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It
clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new
life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy
action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole
digestive tract.It may be safely taken at any time by young
or old.It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhoea
by removing the irritating cause.Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping
a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by

G. ENO, LTD., "FRUIT SALT WORKS," LONDON, ENGLAND.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

INTIMATIONS

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKA-
SIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, YO-
SHINOTANI, KISHIDAKE, HONO,
KANADA, NAMAZUTA, SAYO,
SHINNEW and KAMİYAMADA
Collieries.AGENTS FOR SAKITO, & OUBARI
COALS.

HEAD OFFICE:—TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—

Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu,
Wakamatsu, Otsu, Muroran,
Hakodate, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto,
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya,
Tsuruga, Shanghai, Hongkong,
Hankow, Peking.TEL. ADDRESS for above: IWASAKI.
Codes:—A1, ABC 5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENCIES:

CHUNKING: Messrs Gearing &
Co.MANILA: Messrs Macondray &
Co.SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co.
Ltd.GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown,
McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For particulars, apply to

K. KATO,

Manager,

No. 2, PEDDER STREET,
HONGKONG.

816

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH HALF
YEARLY DRAWING OF 65
DEBENTURES (1894 issue) of the
HONGKONG CLUB, PAYABLE ON
WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1915, will
be held in the Club House at 11 o'clock,
a.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March,
1915.Bearing of Debentures are invited to
attend the Drawing.

By Order,

E. DES VIEUX,

Secretary.

Hongkong, March 13, 1915. 233

NOTICE.

We are prepared to deliver our
MILK & BUTTER
to any address in the City, East and
West Point, Quarry Bay, Kowloon
and Canton.

TWICE DAILY

Orders for Milk and all Dairy
Produce can be registered at our
Town Depot or at our branches at
the Peak, Quarry Bay, Kowloon
and Shantou.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

PATELL & CO.

Exporters & Importers

General Merchants

and

Commission Agents,

HONGKONG, CANTON,

SHANGHAI AND

HANKOW.

SIEN TING.

Surgeon-Dentist

No. 14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation.

If you have lost your appetite, or if
the life variety of diet is lacking at the
ALEXANDRA CAFE, is sure to tempt
you.The
Old English Squireof song and story was the one kindly old
mortal who certainly knew real comfort.
A generous item in his daily joys was a cool
Churchwarden Clay and a palm full of ripe, mellow tobacco.Old English Curve Cut carries out that
"sweet tradition of smoke." It is a
distinctive old aristocrat among pipe
tobaccoes. The curved "slice" of pipe
"way" in which "Old English" is
packed absolutely prevents the
tobacco from becoming dry and
tender, and preserves its original
freshness and fragrance.It is made for the pipe
only—hard-pressed, sliced,
plugged—and ensures a slow,
burning, cool smoke.Sold by
all High-Class
Tobacconists.

COMMERCIAL.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Messrs Snowman and Co., ship and
freight brokers, in their Freight Circular,
dated Hongkong, 10th March, state:—The fortnight under review has against
all expectations been quite a lively one
chiefly owing to a sudden strong demand
for tonnage Saigon to this end. In con-
sequence of the abnormal scarcity of tonnage
offering for prompt loading, rates have risen
to such a high level in such a short time as
no one had expected. Whatever tonnage
could be procured was easily placed Saigon
to this end at such rates that even demand
for tonnage to load at Bangkok to this end at 45/0
cents per picul was not considered tempting
enough.Saigon/Hongkong:—A very large busi-
ness has been done and fixtures since last
writing aggregated some 600,000 piculs.
Rates have rapidly risen from 24 to 40
cents per picul for medium sized vessels
and these being insufficient for the existing
demand a couple of large carriers of about
80/100,000 piculs capacity "chipped in."
On tonnage charter, the rate working out
at between 23 and 35 cents per picul. The
market close with charterers' wants for
prompt loading evidently satisfied.Rice: export from Saigon from 1st
January to 27th January amounted to 62,749
tons as compared with 32,807 tons during
corresponding period last year. Quotation
for March/April shipments 84/70
per picul f.o.b. Saigon against 84/15 same
period last year.Saigon/Philippines:—A single fixture is
on record on basis of 30,000 piculs at 37
cents per picul to Cebu.Bangkok:—There is better enquiry from
Bangkok here, and there are obtaining
better loading on basis 15/48 cents per
picul. We hear of negotiations for several
trips for outsiders, and the charter of a
3,600 tonner is reported from Bangkok to
the on-lumpsum basis of 824,000.—the rate
working out at 55/48 cents per picul.Dairy/Canton:—A Japanese steamer
on a regular run accepted cargo of 30,000
piculs at 23 and just at the close a
fixture was put through locally at 40 cents
per picul for very prompt loading—for same
quantity.Coal/Freight:—Tonnage Moji to Hong-
kong still remains practically unprocured
except on owner's terms which are con-
sidered by Charterers beyond all reason.The same position applies so far as the
Japanese Coasting trade is concerned.
Owners and speculators in order to force
their demand, are laying up their vessels
for a time, or effecting repairs which are
not immediately necessary, so that the
market may be kept as far as possible bare
of tonnage.—The freight Moji to Yokohama
is now quoted at 1/50 and Moji/Hong-
kong Yen 2/50 per ton is demanded.
Fixtures Reported:—Moji/Hongkong
Yen 2/50 per ton, Hongkong/Hongkong
Private terms.Mail Tonnage on the Berth:—None.—
Messrs. Snowman and Co.'s advice
received from London dated 19th February
are as follows:—Referring to our last freight report
dated 12th instant markets since have
remained steady in the West, but have
hardened considerably in the East, where
the scarcity of tonnage has compelled
Charterers to concede further rates.The outlook generally does not look any
better from the merchants' point of view,
as, although the enemies' threat of a
blockade is not taken seriously by British
Owners, insurance rates are increasing,
and is another excuse for still higher rates.
The Northern Countries will have to pay
enhanced rates to induce Neutral Owners
to send their boats across the North Sea,
although at the moment markets will not
allow of a further increase.The Plate after a pause, owing to heavy
storms, is again firmer, and America is
strong for grain with more enquiry for
coastal. High time charter rates continue
to be quoted for 9/12 months, and the general
impression is that rates will remain high
for some time.Far East.—This market is unable to
compete with the rice market, but it is the
projected export of Russian wheat via
Vladivostok becomes a fact we shall prob-
ably see 80/- and over paid from there;
insurance, however, cannot pay more than
55/- to U.K., which is much too low to
tempt Owners away from better markets.
Time Charter.—This market continues
firm, but the majority of Owners are still
determined to fix their tonnage on thebasis. Very few fixtures have been reported,
but as the market generally continues
firm, Charterers have had to pay high prices
for the few steamers they have secured.
The only business effected in the Far Eastern
trades is a "Riverdale" delivery from
Australia, loading at 10/- on d.w. re-
delivery U.K. The other charters are for
Transatlantic trading and with delivery
United States for one trip redelivery West
Italy. Charterers have had to pay 30/- on
d.w. whilst two steamers have been fixed
with delivery in the Mediterranean for one
States round at 14/- for about 9 months
general trading, a handy steamer has
secured 13/8, otherwise there is nothing
further to report. For 9 months Trans-
atlantic trading Charterers are still enquir-
ing for large boats, and are offering 11/-
unsuccessfully, and as there is a good
enquiry these rates are likely to continue.

COTTON AND YARN

Messrs James F. Hatton and Co., Ltd.,
of Manchester, in their Weekly Market
Report dated Feb. 11/15 state:—The
Cotton Market at Liverpool continues to
gain strength and value this week have
been up again to practically the highest
point touched since the reopening on
January 19th. American advances have
been mainly in favour of the bulls and the
New York market follows suit, scarcity
of offerings and Continental buying
having their effect on the course of
values. Cotton is still however cheap
but yet prices are not so low as
one might reasonably have expected under
the circumstances. Growers have done
very well to keep up the value as they
have, and if they can hold the "unsold
balance of the crop until further develop-
ments in the situation occur, prices are
more likely to rule higher than lower. The
question of shipping cotton from the States
to England and the Continental Ports is
one that grows in importance and insurance
difficulties are mentioned.The cloth market here continues healthy
both from the standpoint of enquiry and
the amount of business being done. India
continues to buy from practically all the
principal centres and the business is well
distributed, Bombay and up country
markets doing the best, Calcutta, Karachi
Madras and Hongkong in the order named
following suit. The colour difficulty is how-
ever stopping much business which would
probably go through for the later market.
Dhobie enquiry and business is in fair
dimensions and in some quarters is stated
to be large. Light bleaching goods are
also in demand. Egypt has also much
improved, more is doing in the market
itself and also fresh business is put for-
ward. The government are this week
placing a huge contract for cloth for war
purposes which will fill up many looms
and taking into consideration the com-
petition there is for the business, the
construction of the cloth being almost
public property, the Government will no
doubt get the cloth at a low figure. Busi-
ness has perhaps been reduced in some
quarters owing to the advances which have
been asked by Manchester, on recent
quotations but generally more confidence is
felt and India at any rate seems content to
buy at the lowest prices it possibly can for
her necessary requirements.The Man Who
Gets ThereIn the man who has blood-
real rich red blood and
plenty of it in his body.WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUNDmakes blood—lots of it—life-
giving, brain nourishing,
strength-replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES: \$1.25 and \$2.25.

HAVE YOU A
BAD LEGwith wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps
surrounded with inflammation and swelling, that
when you press your finger on the inflamed part
it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin
you have poison, which does all the mischief
you have tried. Perhaps your knees are swelling,
the joints being absorbed, the same with the
ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured,
or there may be wounds; the disease, if allowed
to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk.
You may have attended various hospitals, and been
told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to
amputation, but do not try the Grasshopper
Treatment, which is a certain cure in cases of
Abscesses, Chloric Swellings, Pains in Joints,
Cancerous Ulcerated Joints, Blisters, Hemor-
roids, Itch, or Scabies, Insect and Dog Bites.
Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box ofGRASSHOPPER OINTMENT
AND PILLS. Prepared by Albert, Albert
House, Portland Street, London, England.
Price in England 1/6 and 2/6 per box.Agents:—A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong.

BIG ART DEAL.

THE MORGAN PORCELAIN.

Said For £200,000.

In the stagnant art circles of London
quite a flutter has been caused by an
announcement to the effect that the
great Pierpont Morgan collection of
Oriental porcelain had been bought by
the house of Duveen for a colossal sum.
People had begun to believe that war
had battered down not only acts, but
views, of art dealing, and many lean
years were prophesied. The en bloc pur-
chase, therefore, of a famous art collection
at the price of £200,000 will come
both as a shock and a relief to those
who felt that war was absorbing all
the world's money.It is quite true that the collection is
American, and that the Duveens do not
now operate from London—but from
Paris and New York—yet the magnitude
of the transaction proves not only that
the world's art treasures are still ne-
gotiable, but that the high prices of the
piping times of peace are likely to be
maintained. What the Allied Philopre-
tarians have done for their finances:
what the diamond merchants have done
for precious stones, has been matched by
the principals in this Morgan sale for
art. If England, France, or Russia has
eventually to sell to America any of her
valuable art possessions in the hands of
private collectors, as the direct result
of war demands, it is alleviating to know
that values will not seriously decline.

THE GARLAND SPECTER.

Mr. Louis Duveen, the Paris repre-
sentative of the well-known art firm,
has confirmed the report of the New
York sale, but added that the purchase
price was 4,000,000, not 3,000,000, of
dollars, and was emphatic on the point
that his house were the sole purchasers.
The Duveens never syndicate. Further,
the history of the Morgan collection is
inseparably connected with the firm.
In the first place, the nucleus of the
collection is the fine Oriental porcelain
which the Duveens sold at various times
to the late James Garland, president of
the National Bank in New York. In 1865
this collection was valued at \$90,000,
and a special wing was built for it when
loaned to the Metropolitan Art Museum.
After Mr. Garland's death in 1900 the
collection remained on loan, and some
thought that it would be given to the
American nation. On March 7, 1902,
however the announcement was made
that the Duveens had bought it back
for £120,000, and a few days later it
was stated that they had sold it to
the late Mr. Pierpont Morgan. The
selling price included a commission of 15
per cent. The collection still remained
on loan in New York, and challenged
comparison with the Granddier, in the
Louvre, the Salting loan at South Ken-
sington, and the Walters collection in
Baltimore.

STORY OF A VASE.

Mention of the Salting porcelain (now
a permanent national possession) reminds
one of the most famous trophy of all in
the Morgan-Garland cases—the "red-
hawthorn vase." This was once in the
Salting collection. Like many rich men,
the late Mr. George Salting was some-
times obsessed with the fear of becoming
poor. He was caught in one of these
moods one day by the late Sir Joseph
Duveen, who promptly wheeled him
into selling this lovely pink-red enamel
vase for £900. It was speedily pur-
chased on to Mr. Pierpont Morgan at £900,
to form another addition to the collection
which he was beginning to gather. Not
long ago it was valued at £40,000, and
is reckoned to be one of the most beau-
tiful pieces of Kang Hsi porcelain in
the world.To the Garland nucleus Mr. Morgan
added many other valuable trophies,
especially in the "black-vase" section,
remarkable for the lustrous green enamel
glaze, and in the "peach-blossom," "sang
de poulet," "sang de boeuf," and other
varieties dear to the trained collector.
Columns might be written on the glories
of the collection. Even the illustrated
catalogue of it costs about £200 a copy.
But the outstanding fact at the present
time is that the sale of the Morgan
porcelain has not only been possible but
has realized a sum commensurate with
the amount expected if the world had
not been suffering from the waste of war.

RUE 11 IN

A GOOD many people think rheumatism
can not be cured without taking
numerous medicines. Chamberlain's Pain-
Balm has cured thoroughly, yet the skin
has cured rheumatism in three or four
internal remedies in existence and gives
relief quicker. For sale by all Chemists
and Druggists.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in writing for
permission to do so to the Provost Marshal,
Head Quarters Office, at least 48 hours
before the intended hour of departure,
giving name, nationality, age, sex, height,
complexion and occupation of the applicant,
and stating the name of the steamer or
other vessel or the hour of the train by
which the applicant wishes to leave.
Applicants should apply in person for their
passport to the Provost Marshal at Head
Quarters Office between the hours of
9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Daily.
Hongkong, January 26, 1915. 73

KOMOR & KOMOR

ART UNION EXHIBITION OF
WATERCOLOURS

Open from MONDAY, the 22nd of March.

Pictures by:—KATO, YOROUCHI,
KAWAI, MORI, OZAWA, KASAGI,
H. YOSHIDA, etc., etc.All Pictures WARRANTED
to be Genuine.

An inspection is cordially invited.

KOMOR & KOMOR

Alexandra Building.

Hongkong, March 22, 1915. 236

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON

WEAR AND GODOWN
COMPANY, LIMITED.THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No.
6013 for TWENTY (20) SHARES
numbered 58132/51, in the above Company
standing in the name of Mrs. L. M. C.
McIntosh having been reported lost,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
unless the ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE is
produced within one month from date
hereof it will thereafter be held by the
Company to be NULL AND VOID, and a
NEW CERTIFICATE for the said Shares
will be issued.W. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, March 10, 1915. 237

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.IN WHICH ARE LISTED THE NAMES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1913,
£23,422,135.—Authorized Capital £5,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid up Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Funds £3,899,114
III—Life & Annuity Funds £16,136,180
Sinking Fund Account £5,019

£23,561,293

Revenue Fire Branch £2,967,158

Life and Annuity 1,973,293

Revenue Marine Department 282,592

Other Receipts 430,193

£23,561,293

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Agents.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear.

MADE

TO

ORDER

CHERRY & CO.,

PEDDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

SAVARESS'S
SANTAL
CAPSULESPHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM
MADE IN LONDON—OF ALL CHEMISTS

WATSON'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER

Pleasant to use, CLEANSING and POWERFULLY ANTISEPTIC. Destroys disease germs which invade the mouth, and so PREVENTS GUM DISEASE and DENTAL DECAY.

Price 40 Cents Per Large Tin.

WATSON'S PURE CARBOLIC SOAPS

Highly recommended by the Medical Profession for the Bath and Toilet. In three strengths: 20 per cent., 10 per cent., and 5 per cent.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS and PERFUMERS.
BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

WM. Powell
LTD.

TELEPHONE 348

Gentlemen's Department

SHOWING THE LATEST

HIGH-CLASS

SHIRTS

FOR

SPRING WEAR

WM. POWELL, LTD.

Des Vaux Road Central.

THE DIARY.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Noon.—Auction of Plant and Machinery for making Boots and Shoes, at No. 23, Morrison Hill Road.
Noon.—China Sugar Refining Co's. Meeting.
2.15 p.m.—Luzon Sugar Refining Co's. Meeting.

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, March 25.—
Lady Day.
Noon.—China Fire Ins. Co's. Meeting.
FRIDAY, March 26.—
Sitting Day.—B.K. Stock Exchange.
Annual Inspection of H.K. Police Force by H.E. the Governor.
1.30 p.m.—Stephen's College Athletic Sports at Happy Valley.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
SATURDAY, March 27.—
Yacht Races in Aid of Belgian Relief Fund.
SUNDAY, March 28.—
Falm Sunday.
WEDNESDAY, March 31.—
Prince Henry's Birthday (1900).
11 a.m.—Drawing of Debentures at Hongkong Club.
11 a.m.—B.K. & W. Dock Co's. Meeting.
Noon.—Hongkong Rope Co's. Meeting.
1.30 p.m.—Full Moon.
THURSDAY, April 1.—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

THE EDWARD DISPENSARY, C. KAMMING & Co., Ltd.

Chemists and Druggists.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY DISPENSED.
Fare Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c.

2A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, July 22, 1915.

The Other Mail

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, March 23, 1915.

TURKEY AND THE WAR.

This terrific bombardment of the Dardanelles by the Allied Squadrons has once more brought Turkey into special prominence and, judging by present appearances, it is clear that Constantinople is in so precarious a state that it is very probable that its downfall may be announced in the course of a few weeks. Turkey, we learn from various sources, is now in a very unsettled condition and the unhappy country seems to be awakening to the fact that in joining with Germany and Austria she has "put her money on the wrong horse." To-day we learn of mutiny in the Turkish Army, of wholesale executions of generals who served with distinction in the Balkan War, but who now fail to agree with Enver Pasha, and of a peace party led by the Emir to the throne, but decimated by arrests ordered by General von der Goltz. In the Constantinople press there are certain traces of misgiving over the way events are shaping. The evacuation of Belgrade by the Austrians has been received with bitter disappointment at the Golden Horn, and the Stamboul papers are filled with bewildered comment. Thus the *Tasfir-i Efkâr* says:—"The latest moves in the war on the Austro-Serb theatre of fighting are without doubt such as to astonish us, and not us alone but the whole world. The Austro-Hungarian forces which, beginning with Valjevo, had succeeded in piercing the Servians' second line of defence, and on the other side in capturing Belgrade, have now, just as the last hour of the Servians seemed to have struck, retreated, first on the right wing, then along the whole front, and have even been obliged to evacuate Belgrade. As a result of abandoning this city and Valjevo, the Austrians appear to have almost entirely retired from Serbian territory. It is undeniable that this event is an incident in the general war which is not calculated to rejoice the Austro-Hungarians."

The end of the Turkish suzerainty over Egypt, a loss that Turkey has unsuccessfully tried to dispute by force of arms, has been a sharp blow to Ottoman pride, although the Turkish papers try to minimise its importance. The Constantinople *Tanne's* editorial on the subject runs in part: "We regard these 'decisions' as of small importance under existing conditions. The dismissal of the legal Khedive and the appointment by English orders of another man in his place raise two questions, one of right and treaty, the other of politics, neither of which the present time and conditions permit to be decided. The issue of the war alone can give significance to decisions made by the British Government concerning Egypt."

The rapidly with which the British Government brought about the change has evidently stunned the Turks, who were apparently completely under the mendacious influence of the Germans.

Perhaps the thing that has caused the greatest dependency in Turkish hearts has been the hitherto utter

and to them unaccountable, failure of the Holy War proclaimed with such confidence and fervour by the Sultan in his capacity as Commander of the Faithful and endorsed with all the spiritual authority of the Sheikh-ul-Islam. The *Tasfir-i Efkâr* is at great pains to explain that the response to the Caliph's call to arms is only delayed: "Of course, an instant response to the call of service in the *Jehad* could not be expected. Time must be allowed for the call to reach distant places and for the reply to come back. The message of the Caliph has to cross deserts and to find entrance into the hearts and innermost thoughts of the faithful. Some cheering echoes are coming back already. The call has to find its way from mosque, from village to village; the people are scattered, and to unite them in a great enterprise takes time. If patience is needed for a response from distant parts of the Ottoman dominions, how much more of patient waiting is demanded for the full effect of the call to be realised all through the Moslem world? Our enemies may exult over this delay and build their hopes upon it. How delusive those hopes are the near future will amply prove."

The citizens of Constantinople, however, are keeping their courage up by forming patriotic demonstrations, and in reporting one of these the *Idrak* says: "Yesterday was a most glorious and historical day for the city of Stamboul. The teachers and representatives of the pupils of our public and private schools marched with banners, with singing, with bands playing, to the great hall of the University, where most eloquent addresses were delivered by the leading representatives of the higher schools, with telegrams from men unable to be present. Every one of these was loudly applauded. The whole demonstration was in laudation of the Ottoman Army, for victories already won and for the more splendid feats of arms confidently expected of it. 'The object aimed at was to stimulate patriotism, to create, among the young especially, military enthusiasm.'"

In Germany influential writers in the press are of course patting Turkey on the back and still misleading her with the promise of a glorious future. There are, however, some critics, and Count Reventlow finds it necessary to defend Enver Pasha, in the pages of *Berlin Tageszeitung*, from the charge of acting contrary to the interests of the Turkish people: "Enver Pasha is the incarnation of the principle of the national independence of the Turkish Empire. He can only feel honoured by the intrigues against him, and he may be sure that the German ally follows his work and his efforts with high appreciation and with all sympathy. Our brave allies, the Turks, will learn from the efforts of the Western Powers and Russia to cause dissension, what enormous value these Powers set upon blocking for the Turkish people the way to a position of vigorous independence—a way which the Turkish people, in the necessity of self-defence, has taken with determination and vigour along with its allies." Poor Turkey needs all the sympathy and pity that may be bestowed upon her, as her star is fast setting in Europe and the desideratum that has long since been advocated by humane people of many nations—in the light of Macedonia, Bulgarian and other atrocities perpetrated under Turkish influence—is about to be realised, namely, that she should be ejected entirely from Europe and forced to confine herself hereafter to Asia Minor.

At the Magistrate's this morning, Inspector Gerard charged an unemployed cook with stealing. Evidence showed that the complainant, while walking along Temple Street, was hustled by the defendant, who actually cut out the complainant's pocket and purloined the contents, 70 cents. Defendant was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

EVERY family should be provided with Chamberlain's Pain Balm at all times. Sprains may be cured in much less time when promptly treated. Lame back, lame shoulder, pains in the side and chest and rheumatic pains are some of the diseases for which it is especially valuable. Try this liniment and become acquainted with its qualities and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by all Chemists and Stockkeepers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The a.s. *Shin On*, which was sunk recently in collision with a Standard Oil Company lighter at Wangmoon, was refloated a day or two ago and will be repaired here.

The Hongkong Amateur Athletic Federation has been invited to participate in the meeting to be held at Shanghai in May and will probably send football, tennis, volleyball, swimming and cycling teams of Chinese athletes.

Lieut.-Col. A. D. Geddes, "The Buffs," commanding the 2nd Battalion lately at Singapore and previously in Hongkong, is being retained in the command till further orders, on terminating the ordinary tenure of four years at its head.

Bombardier Griffiths, Gunner Small and Gunner Bailey, were in the finalists in a bayonet fighting competition in which about 20 N.C.O.s and men of 83 Company, R.G.A., competed at Pakshawan Barracks on Friday. Major H.C. Hall, the officer commanding, presented the prizes.

Mr. H. B. Wilmer, of the China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Shanghai, who went home with the *Atsuta Maru* contingent, has been accepted for the Army Service Corps, and has started with the rank of Staff Sergeant-Major. He drew his first day's pay (seven shillings) as a soldier upon January 23.

A fortune-teller whose prophecies did not meet with the approval of the visitors to a temple at Wanchai, was dismissed from his situation. This apparently weighed upon him so much that he attempted suicide by cutting his throat. He was conveyed to the H.S. Hospital, and should he recover he will be charged with the crime.

A new coin of fifty-cents denomination has just been put into circulation, remarks a *Peking contemporary*. The new coin bears the President's portrait in profile on its obverse and two rice stalks on the reverse. The stamp on the new coin is similar in every respect to that of the one dollar coin, with the necessary exception of the characters denoting their denomination.

The Papermill Club races in Shanghai on Saturday week were distinguished by an event that can rarely, if ever, have been equalled—an owner of three ponies and no more, riding them all himself, and winning three steeplechases. This was the good fortune of Mr. E. S. Benson Rowe, who carried off the Jorrock Cup with *Mame Luke*, the Club Challenge Cup with *Bornito* and the Stewards' Cup with *Marongo*.

INSANITARY KOWLOON.

"Eternal Vigilance" the Only Remedy.

The usual meeting of the Sanitary Authority was held at the Board offices this afternoon. Mr. G. N. Orme, President of the Department, was in the chair and there were also present: the Hon. Mr. Hewitt, C.M.G.; Lieut. Col. Gordon Hall, Mr. P. W. Golding, Mr. C. Ross, Mr. Hon. T. M. Clark (Medical Officer of Health) and Mr. W. Bowen-Bellows (Secretary).

Mr. P. W. Golding moved: (1) That a sub-committee of the Board be appointed to consider the question of the down pipes, side-channels, private wells, drains, sewers and open spaces in the Tsim Sha Tsui District.

Mr. Golding observed that his reason for the motion was the presence of mosquito breeding pools and the recurrence of certain throat affections in that district. He suggested that a committee should include the Vice President of a representative from the Public Works Department.

In Tsim Sha Tsui he had made, absolutely as far as possible, an investigation of almost every side lane in the whole of the district. The side channels, particularly in front of the Chinese houses, were very dirty, the down pipes connecting with the side channels were broken and the refuse was appalling. Only one word would describe it and that was "filth."

WUOHOW NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

WUOHOW MARCH 20.
After an unusually long period of shallow water the Wai River has begun to rise again. A term in this direction has been eagerly awaited by both merchants and navigators up here. Whilst the water this year has not actually reached the lowest level hitherto recorded, the dry season has lasted longer than usual. For some weeks one steamer after another has run aground. No boats drawing more than about 6 feet or 6 ft. 6 in. have been able to pass this place, and these only with the most careful pilotage whilst constantly sounding the bottom. The Second Bar is an old enemy to shipping, but the incessant river has this year deposited an extra barrier at the station which marks the Kwangtung-Kowloon frontier. Here sailing has been even more difficult because the channel where sufficient depth could be obtained has frequently changed. The fact that throughout the winter the Hongkong-Wuohow service has not been interrupted is itself sufficient evidence of the skill and care of those responsible for the navigation of the steamer.

The lack of water affects also the up-river traffic from Wuohow. The ordinary small steamers plying between Wuohow and Kowloon have for some time been stopped and in their place shallow-draught boats have run.

No doubt to say this state of affairs considerably affects trade. With little water the ships cannot carry so much cargo, and that means accumulation of goods at the points of shipping.

Consequently the business pasha here are crowded with goods to be despatched up to Kowloon or down to Hongkong, but the boats cannot take it away fast enough.

Little wonder, then, that a sigh of relief has gone up now that the river has risen nearly a foot.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FRENCH CONVENT.

(To the Editor of the CHINA MAIL.)

Dear Sir:—Rev. Mother Superior begs to forward you the enclosed letter of the pupils giving the results of our entertainment, for insertion in your newspaper.

Rev. Mother also wishes you to thank the following for their kindness in contributing towards the success of the entertainment:—

1. The Electric Light Co. for the foot-lights and coloured lights free of charge.
2. Mr. Xavier, H.K.P. Press, for the programmes.
3. The Forestry department for the loan of plants for decoration.
4. Mr. Anderson for loan of piano.
5. A. Ling and Co. and Hung On and Co. for chairs free of charge.
Rev. Mother begs also to thank all ladies who were so kind in selling large numbers of tickets.

Also to:—
Mr. Young Hoo \$30.
Mr. Lau Tak Po \$20.

7. Special thanks are due to the Misses Lobert for the flag design on programmes and for disposing of tickets and programmes to the amount of \$300.50 and to Miss L. Thomas and Miss R. Bonas who by their musical talent greatly contributed towards the success of the entertainment.

I remain, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
Rev. Mother Superior.

P.S.—Kindly thank Lady May and all those who encouraged the children by their presence.
Hongkong, March 23.

ASILE DE LA SAINT ENFANCE, FRENCH CONVENT.

Hongkong, 12 23rd March, 1915.
Reverend Mother Superior,
French Convent.

Dear Rev. Mother,
Children of our age are generally without care, busy with our little studies and our sports, nevertheless we have the intelligence to understand and hearts to love and sympathise in the present European crisis.

That our world war has awakened in our young minds quite a world of ideas, which we have never before experienced. We understand that war means destruction, suffering, death, and that all this is necessary to assure victory.

We pray for all those who protect us against the oppression of our enemies, and we decided to act, to sing and to dance in order to be able to alleviate the sufferings of the victims of the war.

We owe the success of our little entertainment not so much to our own skill as to the kind assistance and the generosity of the many friends of the convent.

We simply did our best, and we are more than rewarded in being able to hand you, dear Reverend Mother, as the result of our performances the sum of \$1,457.40 which we shall be glad if you will kindly dispose of in the following manner:—

Lady May, \$400.
Monsieur le Consul General de France, \$500.
The Ambulance and Belgian Refugees in care of the Sisters of St. Paul, France, \$257.40.

We remain, dear Reverend Mother, Your respectful children.

A LIFE SAVED.

It is safe to say that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has saved the lives of more people and relieved more suffering than any other remedy in existence. It is known all over the civilized world as the sure cure of cramps in the stomach, diarrhoea and all intestinal pains. For sale by all Chemists and Stockkeepers.

SPORTING.

LAWN TENNIS.

Hongkong C.C. Tournament.

The extension of the date for entries in the Hongkong Cricket Club tennis tournament had the effect of considerably widening the competitions.

The names received after the time originally fixed for the closure of the lists are appended. The others appeared in our Saturday's issue:—

Open Champion Singles for cup, value £30, kindly presented by Sir Paul Chater C.M.G.—J. W. Francis.

Handicap Singles—"A" Class.—J. W. Francis, W. G. Worcester, and R. H. Hargrave. "B" Class.—H. Murray Bain, F. J. de Rome, P. Jacke, A. L. Gace, W. H. Vivian, C. Bowick, T. A. Laughlin, R. F. Hall, C. Bernard, Brown, C. C. Stark, H. E. Marle, C. J. Howitt, D. E. Clarke, and Dr. W. V. M. Koch.

Handicap Doubles.—R. Hancock and H. Hancock; C. W. Bewick and R. N. Anderson; T. A. Loughlin and Larkins; P. S. Leigh Bonnett and H. E. Marle; A. B. Raworth and L. P. Goldney.

Mixed Doubles.—Miss Humphreys and Miss Mink; Mrs. Moxon and R. Hancock; Miss Leonard and S. H. Moore; Miss Hastings and G. A. Hastings; Mrs. Arthur and R. St. Amory; Miss Bird and Dr. W. V. M. Koch; Mrs. Wolfe and H. C. Sandford; Miss Craddock and R. F. Hall; Mrs. Stark and C. C. Stark; Mrs. and Mr. O. J. Hewitt.

HONGKONG SCHOOLS' ATHLETIC SPORTS

The programme for these sports to be held on Monday, April 10th, commencing at noon, under the patronage of His Excellency Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., is as follows:—

1.—Long Jump (S.C.) 3
2.—100 Yards Flat Race (J.C.) 3
3.—100 Yards Flat Race (S.C.) 3
4.—120 Yards Flat Race (Handicap) for boys under 10 years of age 3
5.—440 Yards Flat Race (Handicap) for Chinese boys under 10 years of age 3
6.—High Jump (J.C.) 2
7.—300 Yards Flat Race (S.C.) 3
8.—1 Mile Bicycle Race (Handicap) for boys under 19 years of age 3
9.—Half Mile Flat Race (Challenge Cup) for boys under 19 years of age 3
10.—100 Yards Flat Race (Handicap) for boys of British Parentage. Boys under 10 years of age 3
11.—220 Yards Flat Race (J.C.) 3
12.—120 Yards Flat Race (Handicap) for Chinese boys under 14 years of age 3
13.—High Jump (S.C.) 2
14.—100 Yards Flat Race (Handicap) for girls under 10 years of age 2
15.—100 Yards Flat Race (Handicap) for girls 10 years of age and over 2
16.—120 Yards Hurdle Race (J.C.) 3
17.—120 Yards Hurdle Race (S.C.) 3
18.—Skipping Race (Handicap) for girls of all ages 3
19.—500 Yards Flat Race (Handicap) for Chinese boys under 19 years of age 3
20.—50 Yards Flat Race (Handicap). Open to all comers under 7 years of age 3
21.—Sack Race. Boys under 10 years of age 3
22.—220 Yards Flat Race (Handicap) for boys of British Parentage. Boys 10 years of age and under 10 3
23.—100 Yards Flat Race (Handicap) for girls of British Parentage, all ages 2
24.—Quarter Mile (Challenge Cup) for boys under 10 years of age 3
25.—7 Furlong Flat Race (Handicap). Open to past pupils only 2
26.—100 Yards 3-Legged Race. Boys under 19 years of age 3
27.—2 Miles Bicycle Race (Handicap). Open to past pupils only 2
28.—Team Race. Open to all Schools. (Teams of 8 boys, 200 yards each. Boys to be under 19 years of age) 8

Events marked S.C. are Senior Championship events and are open to boys 15 years of age and under 19.

Events marked J.C. are Junior Championship events and are open to boys under 15 years of age.

A Gold medal will be given to the winner of each Championship.

Prizes.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

PRZEMYSL SURRENDERS.

RUSSIANS OPPORTUNE CAPTURE OF A 25,000 GARRISON.

SIR E. GREY ON THE PRUSSIAN MENACE.

GERMANS LOSING HEAVILY IN FRANCE.

PRZEMYSL SURRENDERS.

TE DEUM SUNG AT THE RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS.

LONDON, Mar. 22, 3.45 p.m.
A communique at Petrograd states that Przemyśl has surrendered. A Te Deum was sung at the Russian headquarters, H.M. the Tsar attending.

FURTHER DETAILS.

LONDON, Mar. 22, 8.30 p.m.
Przemyśl's surrender, after six months, is regarded as a most important success at an opportune moment for the Russians.
The booty is large and the garrison is estimated to comprise 25,000 men and twelve villages within the fortress. The success was achieved at a minimum of cost.

A telegram from Petrograd states that the latest prisoners say that famine prevailed, the town being without bread and meat and having no animals except officers' horses. Though game was sometimes bagged, the soldiers were living on tinned food, some of which had been brought by aircraft. They also suffered from typhoid fever and other diseases; consequently the troops were greatly discontented. It was also declared that recent sorties and extravagant waste of ammunition were due to a desire on the part of the commandant to terminate the situation.

[Przemyśl is an important fortified town in Galicia, Austria, with a population of about 60,000. It has held out stubbornly for six months against its captors.—E.H.]

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED AT LES EPARGES.

LONDON, Mar. 23, 1.10 a.m.
The Paris evening communique states: On the plateau of Notre Dame de Lorette we held all the trenches recently disputed with the exception of ten yards.
The enemy delivered five counter-attacks at Les Eparges with the object of recovering lost positions. His defeat was complete.
We progressed north of Badonviller.

GREAT BRITAIN'S DETERMINATION.

THE PRUSSIAN MENACE TO EUROPE.

LONDON, March 22, 6.5 p.m.
Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, speaking on the origin of the issue of the war, emphasised that all might have been avoided by a European conference. Germany, judging from her experience of the Balkan Conference, knew that she could have counted on our goodwill, but Germany had refused every suggestion; "and on her rests for all time the appalling responsibility of the war."

Sir Edward Grey affirmed, amidst loud cheers, that this was the fourth time within living memory that Russia had made war upon Europe, "and we are determined that this shall be the last."
France, Italy and Russia were ready in July to accept a conference. We knew that after the British proposals for a conference were made, the Tsar himself proposed to the Kaiser that the dispute should be referred to the Hague Conference. We now know that the German Government was prepared for war as only people who had planned for it could prepare.

Sir Edward Grey continued that long before the war he had given the people of Belgium a pledge that never would we violate her neutrality so long as it was respected by others. If Germany invaded Belgium we were bound to oppose Germany with all our strength. If we had not done so at the first moment, there was anyone now who believed that when Germany attacked the Belgians, shot non-combatants, ravaged the country and violated all the rules of war and all the rules of humanity, was there anybody who thought it possible now that we could have sat still and looked on without eternal disgrace?

Sir Edward Grey added that it would have been far easier to settle the dispute between Austria and Serbia, which Germany had made the occasion for the war, than it was successfully to get through the Balkan crisis. Germany knew that we then sought no diplomatic triumph. We did not give ourselves to any intrigue. We pursued impartially and honourably the end of peace. We were ready last July to do the same again. We had given in recent years to Germany every assurance that no aggression upon her would receive any support from her but one thing, namely, an unconditional promise to stand aside, however, aggressive Germany herself might be to neighbours.

One essential condition to the terms of peace must be the restoration to Belgium of her independence and her national life; the free possession of her territory and reparation as far as possible for the cruel wrong done to her. The great issue for which the Allies were fighting was that the nations of Europe should be free to live independent lives, working out their own form of government, and their own national development, whether great or small states, in full liberty (loud cheers).

The German ideal was that the Germans were the superior people to whom all things were lawful in securing power and against whom any resistance was unlawful.

The Germans aimed at establishing a domination over the nations of the Continent and at establishing no liberty for every nation, but subservience to Germany. But he would rather perish or leave the Continent altogether than live under such conditions (cheers). We, and the other nations of Europe, must be free to live, and not be menaced continually by the talk of Supreme War Lords in shining armour rattling the sword in its scabbard, and the continual invoking of Heaven as an accomplice of Germany. Neither would we have our policy dictated, nor our national destinies and activities controlled by military castes.

We claimed that the Allies would secure for Europe the right of different nations to independent sovereignty and the right to pursue their national existence, not under the shadow of a Prussian hegemony and supremacy, but in the right of equal liberty.

Sir Edward Grey concluded by paying a tribute to the splendid courage and patriotism of our Allies. There was, he said, no nobler opportunity of serving one's country than when its existence was at stake, when the cause was just and right, and never was there a time in our national history when a crisis was so great and so imperative or the cause more just and right (loud cheers).

SPLENDID RECORD OF BRITISH SHIPPING.

THE SUBMARINE MENACE FUTILE.

LONDON, March 20.
The Admiralty announce that during the week March 10th to 17th 1,639 vessels entered or left ports in Great Britain. During this period 8 vessels were sunk by the enemy's submarines.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ALLIES SUCCESSFUL MINING OPERATIONS.

HEAVY LOSSES INFLICTED ON THE ENEMY.

LONDON, March 22, 4.55 p.m.
A Paris communique states that the Germans attacked and took some sections of the trenches at Notre Dame de Lorette. We counter-attacked, however, and recaptured them.
Our mining warfare at Labelette is progressing.
Fifty shells fell in Rheims on Sunday.
We inflicted two serious reverses on the enemy in the Argonne district.
We blew up near Bagatelle three mines, and two of our companies stormed the trench and maintained their position, despite strong counter-attacks. A quarter of a mile away the Germans counter-attacked and then attacked, and hot hand-to-hand fighting ensued. The Germans were turned back, despite the fact that they were strongly reinforced, and then when they were retiring our artillery caught them and inflicted very heavy losses.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN CHAMPAGNE.

(Official Telegram from French Government via Peking.)

On the 19th inst. the enemy violently bombarded our positions and launched an infantry attack in Champagne, but were repulsed with very heavy losses.

APPOINTMENT FOR LT. GENERAL ROBERTSON.

RISEN FROM THE RANKS.

LONDON, March 21.
The Gazette announces that Lt-General Sir William Robertson has been appointed Chief of General Staff.

(Lieut-General Sir William Robertson, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., has been Director of Military Training at the War Office since 1913. He commenced his career as a private in the 3rd Dragoon Guards in 1885, and after taking part in several expeditions, including the Chitral Relief Force (in which he was severely wounded and also gained the D.S.O.), he became Staff Captain, Intelligence Department, War Office. From 1899 to 1903 Sir William was D.A.A.G., Intelligence, Army Headquarters in South Africa; from 1901 to 1907, Assistant Director of Military Operations at the War Office; A.Q.M.G. Aldershot 1907, Brig-Gen. General Staff Aldershot, 1907-10; and Commandant of the Staff College from 1910 to 1913.—E.H.)

THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

BRITISH NAVY LEAGUE ACTION.

During the week ending February 6th the Executive Committee of the Navy League have had under consideration recent acts of German submarines in making torpedo attacks upon a British hospital ship and upon British merchant vessels without warning. The Committee has further given careful thought to the situation which arises in view of the declaration of the Chief of the German Marine Staff that the waters around Great Britain and Ireland including the whole of the English Channel will be regarded by Germany on and after February 18th as "a war zone." The policy which Germany proclaims from the date specified is that:

- "Every enemy merchant vessel found in this region will be destroyed without any warning being possible to warn the crews or passengers of the dangers threatening."
- "Neutral ships will also incur danger in the military area."

HOSPITAL SHIPS.

The Navy League feel that they do not need to emphasise the gross and criminal violation of all the recognised laws of civilised warfare of which Germany stands convicted in making an attack upon the hospital ship "Albatross" on the 25th January, 1915. Convention No. 10 finally agreed to at the Hague Peace Conference on the 18th October, 1907, lays down in the most explicit language the obligations which devolve upon belligerents with dealing with ships and also gives the detailed regulations to be complied with by States, organisations and private individuals in putting such ships into commission. Schedule A attached hereto cites the articles from the Convention which are in effect a confirmation of the principles of the Geneva Convention as applied to maritime warfare.

It has been officially announced by the French Ministry of Marine and by the Financial Secretary to the British Admiralty in the House of Commons that all the stipulations laid down in these articles have been complied with notwithstanding which an attempt was made by a German submarine to destroy the ship by firing upon it by torpedo. The ship bore all the marks and indications of a properly commissioned hospital ship and its existence was notified to Germany in October last. Happily the torpedo missed its object, but the murderous intent was clearly demonstrated.

On a former occasion the Amiral Gannau engaged upon the work of mercy of conveying Belgian refugees to England was torpedoed by a German submarine off Boulogne, and it was only because friendly vessels that the majority of the crew and passengers were saved.

The Navy League call attention to these incidents as sufficient in themselves to prove to the world that neither the dictates of humanity nor the law of nations are respected by Germany upon the high seas, and the League, therefore, appeal with confidence to the public opinion of all nations to protest against such practices which perpetrate outside the pale of civilised warfare.

It may be observed that the first signature to each and every Convention unanimously adopted at the Hague in 1907 is that of His Imperial Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia.

THE UNIVERSE ESTABLISHED PRACTICE of civilised nations in dealing with merchant ships of an enemy is that the captor should bring the prize to the nearest port of his own country there to be adjudicated upon a Prize Court. Destruction can only be resorted to when the Prize is in unseaworthy condition or the captor cannot provide a prize crew or when the captor would endanger his own war craft in the process. Before destroying a merchant ship the safety of all persons on board must be adequately provided for. The capture of merchantmen by vessels of war is a condition which is able to fulfil these conditions, was never contemplated. This principle has never been departed from by any belligerent in modern times previous to the outbreak of the present war. Its observance is essential to the maintenance of these rules of conduct in the relationship of nations which mark the triumph of humane considerations over barbarism.

Schedule A.

Provisions of Hague Convention relating to attack upon Hospital-ships.

CONVENTION No. 10.

Article 1.
Hospital-ships, that is to say, ships constructed or adapted by States for the particular and sole purpose of aiding the sick, wounded, and shipwrecked, the names of which have been communicated to the belligerent Powers at the commencement or during the course of hostilities, and in any case before they are employed, shall be respected and may not be captured while hostilities last.

Such ships, moreover, are not on the same footing as warships as regards their stay in a neutral port.

times more remote. Modern justice could only regard as simple murder the destruction of the crews and passengers of merchant ships or casting them adrift in circumstances which it would be impossible for them to save themselves.

This being the law of the capture and destruction of prizes in maritime war as laid down repeatedly by distinguished jurists in Europe and the United States the action of Germany in torpedoing two British merchant ships on January 30th of the North West Coast of France without any warning whatever as an act of piracy with no extenuating circumstances, is a crime against humanity and civilization. The fact that the crews and passengers were saved by French destroyers makes it evident that the defenceless merchantmen rather than the war craft in the immediate vicinity.

The acts, subsequent to all international obligation, were of course committed previous to the announcement of the Chief of the German Marine Staff already referred to, and they prove what is common knowledge during the progress of the war that defenceless vessels are being deliberately and indiscriminately sunk by German mines and torpedoes without any regard for the rights of individuals or the law of nations. It is earnestly hoped that the naval community will decline to tolerate the worst acts of lawlessness perpetrated in the name of the German Government.

So far as British merchant shipping is concerned the Navy League are unable to discern any fresh development of the methods of naval warfare in the declaration of the German Admiralty. The total disregard of international conventions was fully manifest from the earliest stages of the war; but the avowed intention to prosecute a programme of piracy and murder from which neutral commerce will not be exempt, will serve to enlighten the non-belligerent nations upon the real character of German aggression. When Great Britain declared the North Sea a military area every conceivable precaution was taken to protect the interests of neutral shipping. In contrast with this same avowed intention legitimate procedure the world is menaced for what it may be worth—with the threat of attack upon life and property neutral and belligerent alike.

NEUTRAL SHIPS.
The Executive Committee of the Navy League have given careful thought to that part of the proceedings of the Hague Peace Conference and of those of the International Naval Conference held in London in 1908-09 which deal specifically with the rights and privileges of neutral shipping during maritime war, and nothing can be more convincing than that it is the definite unanimous desire of both Conferences to protect in the fullest measure possible the free access to and safe transport of neutral commerce in waters which might be the theatre of warlike activity. It was, of course, fully contemplated that such vessels would be subject to the right of search by belligerents and would under great care was, however, taken to define the regulations applicable to captured neutral ships. These regulations are embodied in the articles comprised by Chapter IV. of the Declaration of London, and will be found in Schedule B. attached to this Memorandum. It will clearly be impossible to give effect to these articles—to which Germany is the first signatory—if neutral ships are attacked without warning on the high seas.

The Navy League, therefore, earnestly appeal to the voluntary naval armaments of all neutral countries to protest against the criminal breach by Germany of solemn engagements which in the sight of all nations it pledged itself to observe.

Article 2.

Hospital-ships, equipped wholly or in part at the expense of private individuals or officially recognised societies of neutral countries, shall be respected and exempt from capture, on condition that they are placed under the orders of one of the belligerents, with the previous consent of their own Government and with the authorisation of the belligerent himself, and on condition that the latter has notified his name to his adversary at the commencement of or during hostilities, and in any case before they are employed.

Article 3.

Hospital-ships, equipped wholly or in part at the expense of private individuals or officially recognised societies of neutral countries, shall be respected and exempt from capture, on condition that they are placed under the orders of one of the belligerents, with the previous consent of their own Government and with the authorisation of the belligerent himself, and on condition that the latter has notified his name to his adversary at the commencement of or during hostilities, and in any case, before they are employed.

Article 4.

The ships mentioned in Articles 1, 2, and 3 shall afford relief and assistance to the wounded, sick and shipwrecked of the belligerents without distinction of nationality.

The Government undertake not to use the ships for any military purpose.

Such vessels must in no wise hamper the movements of the combatants.

During and after an engagement they will act at their own risk and peril.

The belligerents shall have the right to control and search them; they may refuse to help them, order them off, make them take a certain course, and put a Commissioner on board; they may even detain them, if the situation is such as to require it.

The belligerents shall, as far as possible, enter in the log of the hospital-ships the orders which they give them.

Article 5.

Military hospital-ships shall be distinguished by being painted white outside with a horizontal band of green about a metre and a half in breadth.

The ships mentioned in Articles 2 and 3 shall be distinguished by being painted white outside with a horizontal band of red about a metre and a half in breadth.

The boats of the said ships, as also small craft which may be used for hospital work, shall be distinguished by similar painting.

All hospital-ships shall make themselves known by hoisting with their national flag, the white flag with a red cross provided by the Geneva Convention, and, further, if they belong to a neutral State, by flying at the mainmast the national flag of the belligerent under whose orders they are placed.

Hospital-ships which are detained under Article 4 by the enemy must haul down the national flag of the belligerent to whom they belong.

The ships and boats above mentioned which wish to ensure by night the freedom of interference to which they are entitled, must submit to the search of the belligerent they are accompanying, taking the necessary measures to render their special painting sufficiently plain.

Schedule B.

INTERNATIONAL NAVAL CONFERENCE, 1909.

Articles relating to Destruction of Neutral Prizes.

Article 43.

A neutral which has been captured and not destroyed by the captor, she must be taken into port as is proper for the determination thereof, of all questions concerning the validity of the capture.

Article 49.

As an exception, a neutral which has been captured by a belligerent warship, and which would be liable to condemnation, may be destroyed if the observance of Article 43 would involve danger to the safety of the warship or to the success of the operations in which she is engaged at the time.

Article 50.

Before the vessel is destroyed all persons on board must be placed in safety, and all the ship's papers and other documents which the parties interested consider relevant for the purpose of deciding on the validity of the capture must be taken on board the warship.

Article 51.

A captor who has destroyed a neutral vessel must, prior to any decision respecting the validity of the prize, establish that he only acted in the face of exceptional necessity of the nature contemplated in Article 49. If he fails to do this, he must compensate the parties interested and no examination shall be made of the question whether the capture was valid or not.

Article 52.

If a capture of a neutral vessel is subsequently held to be invalid, though the act of destruction has been held to have been justifiable, the captor must pay compensation to the parties interested in place of the restitution to which they would have been entitled.

Article 53.

If neutral goods not liable to condemnation have been destroyed with the vessel, the owner of such goods is entitled to compensation.

Article 54.

The captor has the right to demand the handing over, or to proceed himself to the destruction of any goods liable to condemnation, found on board a vessel not herself liable to condemnation, provided that the circumstances are such as would, under Article 49, justify the destruction of a vessel herself liable to condemnation.

The captor must enter the goods (if different) destroyed in the log of the vessel, stoppage, and must obtain duly certified copies of relevant papers. When the goods have been handed over or destroyed, and the formalities duly carried out, the master must be allowed to continue his voyage.

The provisions of Articles 51 and 52 respecting the obligations of a captor who has destroyed a neutral vessel are applicable.

The Navy League.

11, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

BEST MEDICINE MADE.

A BETTER medicine can not be made than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It relieves the lungs, opens the secretions, aids expectoration, and assists nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Besides, it contains no opiates and is perfectly safe to take. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

HOME UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

NEW BATCH OF VOLUMES.

Messrs. Williams and Norgate, the publishers of this excellent series—each volume of which is specially written for the Library—announce another batch of these remarkably attractive little volumes, particulars of which are as follow:—

The volume on Religion by R. C. K. Easer, leader writer of the "Daily Chronicle" and, like member of the L.C.C., is of particular topical interest. It will be accompanied with maps and will fill the demand for a handy, cheap, historical, and fully descriptive volume, and doubtless will take its place immediately as a standard authority.

The Press rings for serious books, the answer is forthrightly given in the announcement of the History of Philosophy by Clement C. J. Webb. This entirely new work by the writer who is Fellow of St. Mary Magdalen at Oxford, forms a masterly exposition, lucidly written of the whole philosophic outlook and is sure to become a text book of all interested in the subject.

Mr. John Bailey who is the Chairman of the English Association and author of "Dr. Johnson and His Circle" in the Library has prepared a notable volume on Milton who is treated alike as Man, Politician, Essayist, and Poet. Written by this excellent writer on Literature, the volume may be well regarded as the final word on the most devoted poet England has ever produced.

The last volume in this batch is Political Thought in England from Spencer to the Present Day by Ernest Barker. No volume could be more pregnant or valuable to-day than this notable authority by such a prominent Oxford authority. When the whole political reconstruction of Europe is approaching, a brief epitome of the doctrines of the political teaching of the last fifty years is what no serious minded man can afford to neglect. Here is the key to open the immediate future, and a wide response is sure to be given to a book dealing with the views of Spencer, Bradley, Bonquet, Green, Cobden, and with the leading men right down to the present day.

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SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Will dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	(ORIENTAL)	10 a.m. (Freight and Passengers)	
LONDON, via SUEZ, PANAMA, COLON, and SAN PEDRO DE MACORIS	(Capt. A. L. VALENTIN)	26th Mar.	Passage.
LONDON, via SUEZ, PANAMA, COLON, and SAN PEDRO DE MACORIS	(Capt. A. D. GARWOOD, R.N.R.)	28th Mar.	Advertisement
LONDON, via SUEZ, PANAMA, COLON, and SAN PEDRO DE MACORIS	(Capt. A. COLLYER)	31st Mar.	Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, NAGASAKI, and YOKOHAMA	(Capt. J. GAGNE, R.N.R.)	1st April	Freight and Passengers.

Subject to immediate alteration without Notice.
All the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	Displacement	SAILING DATES
MARSHALLS & LONDON	SUWA MARU	20,000 tons	FRIDAY, 26th Mar.
VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID	SATSUTA MARU	18,000 tons	SATURDAY, 10th Apr.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATON	TAMBA MARU	12,500 tons	TUESDAY, 6th Apr.
VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKKAICHI, & YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500 tons	THURSDAY, 15th Apr.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	NIRIKO MARU	9,800 tons	FRIDAY, 9th Apr.
VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	HITACHI MARU	13,500 tons	MONDAY, 17th May
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	TOSA MARU	12,000 tons	WEDNESDAY, 24th Mar.
CALCUTTA, SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON	HITACHI MARU	13,500 tons	FRIDAY, 16th Apr.
NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, & YOKOHAMA	JINSEN MARU	8,000 tons	THURSDAY, 8th Apr.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBÉ	CEYLON MARU	12,000 tons	MONDAY, 20th Mar.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.
FOR EUROPE.

Steamers	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
SUWA MARU	20,000 tons	Friday, 26th March
SATSUTA MARU	18,000 tons	Saturday, 10th April
TAMBA MARU	12,500 tons	Thursday, 22nd April
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500 tons	Thursday, 6th May
MIYASAKI MARU	12,500 tons	Thursday, 20th May
KUBUMOTO MARU	12,500 tons	Thursday, 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
TAMBA MARU	12,500 tons	Tuesday, 8th April
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500 tons	Thursday, 15th April
SATSUTA MARU	18,000 tons	Tuesday, 4th May
AWA MARU	12,500 tons	Tuesday, 18th May

KUBUMOTO, Manager.

Telephone No. 292.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE
In connection with THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY
FOR VICTORIA B.C. and TACOMA via MANILA, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.

S.S. 'CANADA MARU' Capt. H. Yamamoto... Tuesday, 30th Mar. at 3 p.m.
S.S. 'TACOMA MARU' Capt. T. Hamada... Friday, 26th Apr. at 3 p.m.
These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted routes for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

For BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO.
S.S. 'LUZON MARU' Capt. T. Miyatake... Friday, 26th March at 7 a.m.

For TAMSUI and KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. 'KALJO MARU' Capt. Y. Yamamoto... Monday, 29th March at Noon.
S.S. 'DAIJIN MARU' Capt. K. Murakami... Sunday, 4th April, at Noon.

For TAKOW via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. 'SOSU MARU' Capt. A. Kobayashi... Sunday, 4th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR HAIPHONG (DIRECT).
S.S. 'KEIJO MARU' Captain Imazumi, leaving on SATURDAY the 27th instant at 10 a.m.

S.S. 'DAICI MARU' Captain S. Tokushige, leaving on TUESDAY, the 30th instant at 10 a.m.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have excellent accommodation for first class passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans. These Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Boon Yip Wharf near the Harbour Office.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, APPLY TO—
Y. ASAI, Manager,
Second Floor No. 1, Queen's Building.

THE CHINA MAIL

COMBINED COLOURED
TYPHOON MAP & GUIDE

Showing tracks and daily progress of the big Typhoon during the last twenty years.
And enabling one to locate the centre of a Typhoon.

MOUNTED ON CARDBOARD AND TAPED FOR HANGING

Price 40 cents.

From THE CHINA MAIL Office

SHIPPING

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

OPERATING
MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

STEAMERS	Displacement	TO SAIL
MONGOLIA	27,000 tons	MANCHURIA 27,000 tons
KOREA 18,000 tons	SIBERIA 18,000 tons	
CHINA 10,200 tons	NILE 10,200 tons	
PERSIA 9,000 tons		

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco.
"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

STEAMERS	Sailing	Tuesday	30th Mar.	1 p.m.
S.S. CHINA	Tuesday	30th Mar.	1 p.m.	
S.S. MANCHURIA	Tuesday	30th Mar.	1 p.m.	
S.S. MONGOLIA	Tuesday	30th Mar.	1 p.m.	
S.S. PERSIA	Tuesday	30th Mar.	1 p.m.	

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Marini, the world-famous chef. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—water swimming tank, billiard tables, deck games, etc.—not a dull moment throughout the trip.
The Safety and Comfort of Passage is Our First Consideration.
For further information, rates, literature, etc., apply to
R. C. MORTON, Agent,
King's Building (opposite Blake Pier),
Telephone No. 141

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, MANILA, the INLAND SEA
JAPAN and HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
OHIO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Thursday, 26th March
TENYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Tuesday, 13th April
NIPPON MARU	11,000-18 knots	Tuesday, 27th April
SHINYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Tuesday, 11th May

* Via MANILA, leaving Shanghai.
Steamers via Shanghai leave at Noon.
Manila at 10.30 A.M.

First Class to London... 271-10. Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York... 250-0. Return (6 months) £96-10.
"San Francisco" 245-0. Return (6 months) £88-0.
Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from SAN FRANCISCO by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. or from YAN COUVER by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

via Japan Ports, Honolulu, Hilo, Los Angeles, Manzanillo, Salina Cruz, Panama, Callao, Iquique and Valparaiso. Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires, etc.

Steamer	Displacement	Sailing
SEIYO MARU	14,000-15 knots	Tuesday, 11th May

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to
K. DOI Acting Agent.
Telephone 231.
KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.
AND 'AFGAR LINE'.
Proposed sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong	On or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
NAMSANG	24th March	A Steamer	End of April
KUTSANG	1st April	A Steamer	Beginning of May
ITOLA	20th April	A Steamer	Beginning of May

For Freight and further particulars apply to
DODWELL & CO. LTD. Agents.

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS via PORTS and SUEZ CANAL.
(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL.
S.S. SAINT EGBERT... on or about 25th March.
FOR NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL.
S.S. LENOX... on or about 27th March.
For Freight & further particulars, apply to
DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

S.S. RYOJUN MARU, For Suez, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya 27th Mar.
S.S. HORUTO MARU, For Suez, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya 10th Apr.
For Freight or Passage apply to
DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.

SHIPPING

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HONGKONG & PAKHAI	WANCHOW	Mar. 23, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	LUCHOW	Mar. 25, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SINGAPORE	Mar. 25
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	HICHOW	Mar. 26, at Noon
SHANGHAI	YINCHOW	Mar. 27, Daylight
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Mar. 28, Daylight
HAIPHONG	SHANGHAI	Mar. 28, at 9 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	CHINA	Mar. 30, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.
S.S. 'LINTAN' and S.S. 'HANUI'.

MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers 'Chinua', 'Taming', & 'Tsun'. Excellent Saloon accommodation, midships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck, aft on 'Taming' and 'Tsun'.

SHANGHAI LINE. The Twin Screw Steamers 'Anhai' and 'Chenan' and the s.s. 'Kuechow', 'Liangchow', 'Luchow', and 'Yingchow', having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloons, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These Steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.
Telephone No. 38.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	WEDNESDAY, Mar. 24, at Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	MAUSANG	WEDNESDAY, Mar. 24, at Noon.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY, Mar. 27, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	SUNDAY, Mar. 28, Daylight.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUTSANG	THURSDAY, April 1, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHOYSANG	FRIDAY, April 2, Daylight.
MANILA	YUENSANG	SATURDAY, April 3, at 3 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

THE steamers Kuechow, Namsang, and Fooking leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the Fooking, Kuechow, and Namsang leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe & Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 18 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
A duly qualified Surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Tangkass, Chafco, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kuantan, Labad, Davao, Singapore, Tawau, Uluatan, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ, HONGKONG & RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched EASTWARD and WESTWARD at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

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Agents.
Telephone No. 215.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

'SHIRE' LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	'CARNARVONSHIRE'	11th April
LONDON	'MONMOUTHSHIRE'	6th June

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND.

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AGENTS.
Telephone No. 215 Sub Ex. No. 2.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

S.S. SINGOLA, 5,184 tons, Capt. Milne, R.N.R. will be despatched for SHANGHAI, VLADIVOSTOK, KOBÉ & MOJI on 30th March.
S.S. UMARIA, 5,317 tons, Capt. Elliot, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ and MIYUKI on 30th March.

WESTWARD.

S.S. ITOLA, 5,227 tons, Capt. Butler, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA on 20th April.
The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SARBOON & CO. LTD.,
AGENTS.

SHIPPING

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, COLOMBO, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for DATA, VIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship NUBIA, Captain A. B. GANVON, R.N.R. carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port for BOMBAY, on FRIDAY, the 26th March, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's Steamship Mervat from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuables, and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France, and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Mervat and London. Other Cargo for London etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. Katar, and due in London on 7th May, 1915.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, March 12, 1915.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship CITY OF CORINTH, Captain R. N. GOSBORNE, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns at the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. All Broken, Chafed, and Damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, 26th instant, at 10 a.m.
All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, March 19, 1915. 254

BARRIER LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP SAINT EGBERT, FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th inst. will be subject to rent.
All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 26th prox. or they will not be recognised.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Hongkong, March 19, 1915. 255

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

THE Steamship OHIO MARU, The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.
Cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, 26th March, at 5 p.m. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
No claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown and all Goods remaining undelivered on THURSDAY, 25th March, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent and landing charges.
All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left in the Godown or in Godown and examination of same will be held on SATURDAY, 27th March at 10 a.m.
All claims must be filed on or before THURSDAY, 24th April, otherwise they will not be recognised.
K. DOI Acting Agent.
Hongkong, March 18, 1915. 249

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

Mails.
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s a.s. *Oriental*, with the English Mail, left Singapore on Sunday, the 21st March, and is expected to arrive here on Thursday, the 25th March.
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s a.s. *Manchuria* sailed from Yokohama on Friday March 19th, via Manila for Hongkong. The mails have been transferred to the a.s. *Tamba Maru* of the N. Y. K. Line, which is scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on the 25th March.

Other Mails.

The Ben Line a.s. *Berwick* from Middeburgh and London, left Singapore for this port on the 17th March, and may be expected to arrive here on the 23rd March.
The a.s. *Savola* sailed from Calcutta on the 3rd March, and may be expected here on or about the 23rd March.
The a.s. *Emilia* from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 19th March, and may be expected here on or about the 25th March.
The Australian Oriental Line a.s. *Changsha* left Port Darwin on the 16th March, for this port via Philippine Ports, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 25th March.

The K. & A. Co.'s a.s. *Kyure* left Sydney for this port via Queensland Ports and Manila on the 13th March, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 28th March.
The Barber Line a.s. *Bolton Castle* left New York for Hongkong via Panama Canal on the 20th January, and is therefore expected to arrive here about the beginning of April.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY.
HONGKONG DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MARCH 23, 1915.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Thermometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity,	Wind Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	7.45	30.14	21	—	—	—	—
Namuru	7.45	30.11	—	—	—	—	0
Hakodate	7.45	30.23	—	—	—	—	1
Tokio	7.45	29.91	—	—	—	—	0
Kobe	7.45	29.80	—	—	—	—	1
Nagasaki	7.45	30.01	—	—	—	—	4
Sagamiha.	7.45	29.88	—	—	W	W	2
Osaka	7.45	30.02	—	—	SW	W	1
Yokohama	7.45	30.07	—	—	SW	W	1
Yokohama	7.45	30.03	—	—	SW	W	1
Portland	7.45	30.18	—	—	ENE	W	3
Choshi	7.45	—	—	—	—	—	0
Wakatsuki	7.45	30.26	32	69	W	1	b
Hankow	7.45	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chekiang	7.45	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kienkiang	7.45	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheangha	7.45	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	7.45	30.33	30	—	W	1	c
Guangshai	7.45	29.28	42	—	W	1	c
Shanghai	7.45	30.03	62	49	W	5	c
Shanghai	7.45	30.07	65	49	W	5	c
Shanghai	7.45	29.98	65	50	W	5	c
Shanghai	7.45	29.98	66	50	W	5	c
Shanghai	7.45	29.98	70	—	ENE	W	c
Shanghai	7.45	29.94	70	—	ENE	W	c
Shanghai	7.45	29.94	72	—	ENE	W	c
Shanghai	7.45	29.97	67	100	ENE	1	c
Shanghai	7.45	29.97	68	95	ENE	1	c
Shanghai	7.45	29.96	—	—	ENE	1	c
Shanghai	7.45	29.96	68	100	ENE	1	c
Shanghai	7.45	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	7.45	29.88	70	98	—	—	4
Shanghai	7.45	29.88	72	—	SW	W	c
Shanghai	7.45	29.87	75	91	—	—	c
Shanghai	7.45	29.89	75	83	ENE	W	c
Shanghai	7.45	29.92	73	82	ENE	W	c
Shanghai	7.45	29.92	77	88	ENE	W	c
Shanghai	7.45	29.94	73	92	W	W	c
Shanghai	7.45	29.97	72	98	W	W	c
Shanghai	7.45	29.94	75	94	W	W	c
Shanghai	7.45	—	—	—	—	—	—